

(Translation)



LAW CONCERNING MEDICAL TREATMENT OF A-BOMB SURVIVORS  
(Law No. 41, 31 March 1957)

Contents

- Chapter 1. General Provisions (Article 1 and 2)
- Chapter 2. Health Management (Articles 3 to 6)
- Chapter 3. Medical Treatment (Articles 7 to 14)
- Chapter 4. A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Council  
(Articles 15 to 17)
- Chapter 5. Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 18 to 24)
- Supplementary Provisions

Chapter 1. General Provisions

(Purpose of the Law)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law shall be to maintain and improve the health of survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki through health examination and treatment provided by the Government, in view of the fact these survivors are still in a special state of health.

(Definition)

Article 2. "A-bomb survivor" in this Law refers to a person who falls under any one of the following items and to whom an A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook has been issued.

(1) A person who was at the time of the atomic bombing present within the limits of Hiroshima or Nagasaki City or in an adjacent district thereof prescribed in the Government Ordinance.

(2) A person who was, during the period prescribed in the Government Ordinance beginning with the time of the atomic bombing, present within one of the districts prescribed under the foregoing item that is stipulated in the Government Ordinance.

(3) In addition to those set forth under the foregoing two items, a person who was at the time of or after the atomic bombing in such circumstances as would expose him to the effects of A-bomb radiation.

(4) A person who was an in-utero baby of an individual falling under any of the preceding three items at the time the condition stipulated therein was applicable to the individual.

## Chapter 2 Health Management

### (A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook)

Article 3. A person who wishes to receive an A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook must apply to the governor of the prefecture (the mayor, when residence is in Hiroshima or Nagasaki City. The same shall apply hereinafter) in which he resides (present address, when he has no residence. The same shall apply hereinafter)

2. The prefectural governor shall, when he on studying the application of the foregoing clause deems that the applicant falls under one of the items of the foregoing article, issue an A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to the applicant.

3. The necessary provisions for the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook shall be set forth in the Government Ordinance

### (Record of Health Examination)

Article 5. The prefectural governor shall, when he has conducted health examination under the provision of the foregoing article, prepare a record of the health examination and preserve it for the period prescribed in the Welfare Ministry Ordinance.

### (Guidance)

Article 6. The prefectural governor shall, when he deems it necessary as a result of the health examination conducted under the provision of Article 4 (Health Examination), provide necessary guidance to the individual who received the health examination.

### Chapter 3. Medical Treatment

#### (Medical Treatment Benefits)

Article 7. The Welfare Minister shall provide necessary medical treatment benefits to A-bomb survivors who are actually in need of medical treatment for injury or sickness attributable to the injurious effects of the A-bomb. However, when the injury or sickness is not due to A-bomb radiation, the provision is applicable only in case the A-bomb survivor is currently in need of medical treatment because his healing power has been affected by A-bomb radiation.

2. The scope of medical treatment benefits shall be as follows:

- (1) Examination
- (2) Provision of drugs or treatment supplies
- (3) Medical care, surgical operation or other treatment and care
- (4) Admission into hospital or clinic
- (5) Nursing
- (6) Transportation

3. Provision of medical treatment benefits shall be entrusted to medical institutions designated by the Welfare Minister (hereinafter referred to as designated medical institution) under the provision of Article 9, Clause 1 (Designation of Medical Institution).

Article 8. A person who wishes to receive medical treatment benefits under the provision of Clause 1 of the foregoing article must first receive the recognition of the Welfare Minister that his injury or sickness is attributable to the injurious effects of the A-bomb.

2. The Welfare Minister must in making the recognition of the foregoing clause consult the A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Council. However, this shall not apply when it is evident that the injury or sickness concerned is or is not attributable to the injurious effects of the A-bomb.

(Designation of Medical Institution)

Article 9. The Welfare Minister shall, with the consent of the establisher, designate the hospital, clinic or pharmacy that is to be authorized to undertake medical treatment prescribed in Article 7 (Provision of Medical Treatment).

2. A designated medical institution can decline the designation with a notice period of 30 days or more.

3. The Welfare Minister can cancel the designation when the designated medical institution violates the provision of Clause 1 of the following article, when there is a change in the staff of doctors in charge or when there is sufficient reason to deem the designated medical institution as being exceedingly unsuitable for conducting the medical treatment prescribed in Article 7.

4. The Welfare Minister must, when cancelling the designation under the provision of the foregoing clause, afford the establisher of the medical institution an opportunity to make explanation. The Welfare Minister must in this case serve a written notice in advance as to when and where to offer the explanation as well as the reason for the cancellation.

5. The Welfare Minister must, when designating or cancelling the designation of a medical institution, consult in advance with the A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Council.

(Obligation of Designated Medical Institution)

Article 10. A designated medical institution must undertake medical treatment as stipulated by the Welfare Minister.

2. A designated medical institution must, in the conduct of medical treatment, follow the guidance of the Welfare Minister.

(Examination and Treatment Policy and Remuneration)

Article 11. The policy of examination and treatment and remuneration thereof for a designated medical institution shall follow the policy for examination and treatment and remuneration thereof under the Health Insurance Program.

2. When it is not possible or it is deemed unsuitable to follow the policy of examination and treatment and remuneration thereof as prescribed in the foregoing clause, the policy for examination and treatment and remuneration thereof shall be decided by the Welfare Minister upon consulting the A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Council.

(Review and Disbursement of Examination  
and Treatment Remuneration)

Article 12. The Welfare Minister can review at any time the contents of the examination and treatment provided and the remuneration request thereof made by a designated medical institution and determine the amount of remuneration which a designated medical institution can request under the provision of the preceding article.

2. A designated medical institution must accept the decision made by the Welfare Minister under the foregoing clause.

3. The Welfare Minister must, when determining under the provision of Clause 1 the amount of examination and treatment remuneration which a designated medical institution can request, consult the Deliberation Committee established under the Social Insurance Examination and Treatment Remuneration Disbursement Fund Law (Law No. 129, 1948).

4. The Government can entrust the clerical work of disbursement of examination and treatment remuneration to designated medical institutions to the Social Insurance Examination and Treatment Remuneration Disbursement Fund.

5. Appeals under Administrative Appeals Review Law (Law No. 169, 1962) cannot be made on decisions regarding amount of examination and treatment remuneration prescribed under Clause 1.

(Request for Reports and Inspection)

Article 13. The Welfare Minister can, when necessary for the inspection prescribed under Clause 1 of the foregoing article, request the administrator of a designated medical institution to present necessary reports or, with the consent of the administrator of the designated medical institution, have competent officials personally inspect the examination and treatment records and other books and documents of the designated medical institution.

2. The Welfare Minister can, when the administrator of a designated medical institution without any justifiable reason fails to comply with the request for reports prescribed in the foregoing clause or submits false reports or refuses to give the consent prescribed in the same clause, temporarily suspend disbursement of the examination and treatment remuneration to the designated medical institution.

(Payment of Medical Treatment Expenses)

Article 14. The Welfare Minister can, when he deems it necessary in case an A-bomb survivor for reason of emergency or other unavoidable reason receives any of the medical treatment enumerated under Article 7, Clause 2 (Scope of Medical Treatment Benefits) from a non-designated medical institution, provide the survivor treatment expenses instead of medical treatment benefits. The same shall apply when, in case an A-bomb survivor receives any of the medical treatment enumerated under Article 7, Clause 2 (Scope of Medical Treatment Benefits) from a designated medical institution for reason of emergency or other unavoidable reason even when the medical treatment is not prescribed under the provision of Clause 1 of the same article.

2. The amount of medical expenses to be provided under the provision of the foregoing clause shall be in an amount as calculated according to the case of examination and treatment remuneration which a designated medical institution can request under the provision of Article 11 (Examination and Treatment Remuneration for Designated Medical Institution). However, the amount must not exceed the actual expenses paid.

3. The Welfare Minister can, when necessary for providing medical treatment expenses under the provision of Clause, 1, order the person who has provided the medical treatment or the employer of such person to submit a report or examination and treatment record or books and documents or other evidence of the medical treatment provided, or have competent officials make inquiries.

(Payment of Medical Treatment Expenses for General Sicknesses)

Article 14. Paragraph 2. The Welfare Minister can, when a heavily exposed A-bomb survivor prescribed in the Government Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as special A-bomb survivor) receives any of the medical treatment enumerated under the items of Article 7, Clause 2 (Scope of Medical Treatment Benefits) from a medical institution designated by the prefectural governor under the provision of the following article (hereinafter referred to as A-bomb survivor's general sickness treatment institution) for an injury or sickness (excluding injury or sickness for which medical treatment benefits are available under the provision of Article 7, Clause 1 (Medical Treatment Benefits) hereditary diseases, congenital diseases, or other injury or sickness designated by the Welfare Minister), or, for reason of emergency or

other unavoidable reason, receives such medical treatment from a medical institution that is not an A-bomb survivor's general sickness treatment institution, provide the survivor medical treatment expenses for general sicknesses within the limit of the amount of expenses required for the medical treatment. However, if the survivor receives or is eligible to receive medical treatment benefits for such injury or sickness under the provision of the Health Insurance Law (Law No. 70, 1922), Seamen's Insurance Law (Law No. 73, 1939), Day Laborers' Health Insurance Law (Law No. 207, 1953), National Health Insurance Law (Law No. 192, 1958), National Public Service Mutual Air Association Law (Law No. 128, 1958. Including instances where it is stipulated in this law that provisions of other laws are applicable and cases where precedent has been established), Public Corporation Workers Mutual Air Association Law (Law No. 134, 1956), Local Public Service Mutual Air Association Law (Law No. 152, 1962), Labor Standards Law (Law No. 49, 1947), Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law (Law No. 50, 1947), Seamen's Law (Law No. 100, 1947), or Japan School Safety Society Law (Law No. 198, 1959), or when the medical treatment is provided as medical benefits at the expense of the Government or a local public office, payment of medical treatment expenses shall be limited to the difference between the expenses required for such medical treatment and medical treatment benefits provided under any of the laws abovementioned. (When the individual receives or is eligible to receive medical treatment benefits under the National Health Insurance Law, the amount is equivalent to the survivor's share of the expense under the medical treatment benefit clause of this law, and when medical treatment has been provided as a benefit in kind at the expense of the Government or a local public office according to provisions in the law, the amount is that actually collected for the medical treatment benefit provided).

2. The provision of Clause 2 of the preceding article shall apply in calculating the amount of expense required for the medical treatment prescribed in the foregoing clause.

3. When a special A-bomb survivor receives medical treatment from an A-bomb survivor's general sickness treatment institution, the Welfare Minister can in behalf of the survivor pay to the institution concerned the expenses required to the institution for the treatment received, in an amount not to exceed that which is provided for as general sickness medical treatment expenses.

4. When payment is made under the provision of the foregoing clause, it shall be regarded that medical expenses for the general sickness has been provided to the survivor.

5. Notwithstanding the provision of Article 42, Clause 1 (Payment of Share of Expenses When Receiving Medical Care Benefits) of the National Health Insurance Law, a special A-bomb survivor covered by National Health Insurance need not, when he receives medical treatment for an injury or sickness prescribed in Clause 1 from an A-bomb survivors general sickness treatment institution that is an institution handling medical care under the National Health Insurance Law, pay his share of the medical expenses prescribed under that law until the Welfare Minister decides that payment for the medical treatment received will not be made under the provision of Clause 3.

(A-bomb Survivors General Sickness Treatment Institution)

Article 14. Paragraph 3. The prefectural governor shall, with the consent of the respective establishers, designate the hospital, clinic or pharmacy that can receive payments prescribed under Clause 3 of the foregoing article.

2. An A-bomb survivors general sickness treatment institution can decline the designation with a notice period of 30 days or more.

3. The prefectural governor can cancel the designation of an A-bomb survivors general sickness treatment institution when there is reason to believe it exceedingly inappropriate that that institution receive payment under the provision of Clause 3 of the foregoing article.

4. The provision of Article 9, Clause 4 (Opportunity for Explanation When Cancelling Designation) shall apply when action is taken under the foregoing clause.

Article 14. Paragraph 4. The Welfare Minister must, in determining the amount to be paid under the provision of Article 14, Paragraph 2, Clause 3 (Payment to Medical Care Institution of Expenses for Special A-bomb Survivors for Medical Treatment of General Sickness) consult the Deliberation Committee established under the Social Insurance Examination and Treatment Remuneration Disbursement Fund Law.

2. The Government can entrust the clerical work of the disbursement prescribed in Article 14, Paragraph 2, Clause 3, to the Social Insurance Examination and Treatment Remuneration Disbursement Fund.

(Request for Reports, Etc.)

Article 14. Paragraph 5. The provision of Article 13 (Request for Reports and Inspection) shall apply when necessary for payment under the provision of Article 14, Paragraph 2, Clause 3 (Payment to Medical Care Institution of Expenses for Special A-bomb Survivors for Medical Treatment of General Sickness), and the provision of Article 14,



Clause 3 (Order to Those Providing Medical Treatment to Submit Records and Documents at Time of Payment of Medical Treatment Expenses) when necessary for payment of medical treatment expenses for general sickness.

(Restriction on Payment of Medical Expenses for General Sickness)

Article 14. Paragraph 6. When a special A-bomb survivor becomes injured or sick by his own willfull criminal act or by design, medical treatment for general sickness shall not be paid for such injury or sickness.

Article 14. Paragraph 7. When a special A-bomb survivor becomes injured or sick due to fighting, intoxication or gross misconduct, payment of general sickness medical treatment expenses for such injury or sickness can be wholly or partly withheld. The same shall apply when a special A-bomb survivor through gross negligence on his part becomes injured or sick or without justifiable reason fails to follow the instructions concerning treatment.

(Medical Treatment Allowance)

Article 14. Paragraph 8. The prefectural governor can under the provision of the Government Ordinance pay to a survivor for the period that he receives medical treatment befeits under the provision of Article 7, Clause 1 (Medical Treatment Benefits) medical treatment allowance in an amount not to exceed 2,000 yen monthly.

Chapter 4. A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Council

(Establishment and Authority)

Article 15. The A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) shall be established in the Welfare Ministry as an auxiliary organ of the ministry to provide advice at the request of the Minister and to investigate and review important matters concerning medical treatment of A-bomb survivors.

2. The Coucil can present to the ministers concerned its opinion on matters concerning medical treatment of A-bomb survivors.

(Membership)

Article 16. The Council shall be organized of 20 members or less.

2. The members shall be appointed by the Welfare Minister from among men of learning and experience and from among the staff of the administrative organs concerned.

3. The tenure of the members appointed from among men of learning and experience shall be two years.. However, the tenure of a member filling a vacancy shall be the remainder of the tenure of his predecessor.

4. The members shall serve on part-time basis.

(Entrustment to Government Ordinance)

Article 17. Necessary provisions concerning the proceedings, procedure and operation of the Council other than those stipulated in this law shall be set forth in the Government Ordinance.

Chapter 5. Miscellaneous Provisions

(Tax Exemption)

Article 18. No tax nor public imposts can be levied on money and goods received under this law.

(Prohibition of Seizure)

Article 19. The privilege to receive money and goods under this law cannot be seized.

(Grant)

Article 20. The Government shall under the provision of the Government Ordinance disburse a grant of money to the prefecture to cover the necessary expenses of the clerical work that the prefectural governor conducts under this law aor under orders based on this law and disbursement of medical treatment allowance (grant of money to cover the necessary expenses of the clerical work and disbursement of medical treatment allowance that the mayor of Hiroshima or Nagasaki conducts shall be disbursed to Hiroshima or Nagasaki City).

(Request for Repeat Review)

Article 20. Paragraph 2. A person who is dissatisfied with the decision made by the mayor of Hiroshima or Nagasaki City on his request for review to have an A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook issued or medical treatment allowance provided, can request the Welfare Minister for repeat review.

(Delegation of Authority)

Article 21. The authority of the Welfare Minister prescribed in this law can in part be delegated to the prefectural governor under the provision of the Government Ordinance.

(Entrustment to the Ministry Ordinance)

Article 22. Procedures for the enforcement and other necessary by-laws for the execution of this law, except those that are entrusted to the Government Ordinance by this law, shall be set forth in the Welfare Ministry Ordinance.

(Penal Provisions)

Article 23. When a person who has engaged in clerical work relating to the conduct of health examination and/or guidance under this law, divulges without justifiable reason, any information of a personal nature that has come to his knowledge during the performance of his duties shall be liable to imprisonment of less than one year or a fine of less than 30,000 yen.

Article 24. A person who had conducted any of the medical treatment enumerated under Article 7, Clause 2 (Scope of Medical Treatment Benefits) or the employer of such a person, who, without justifiable reason, fails to comply with the order to submit a report or examination and treatment record or books and documents or other evidence under the provision of Article 14, Clause 3 (Request for Report, Order for Presentation of Evidence, Inquiry, Etc.) (including cases where this clause is applied under the provision of Article 14, Paragraph 5) or makes a false report, or without justifiable reason fails to answer or gives false answers to the inquiries of competent officials made under the provision of the same clause of the same article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10,000 yen.

(Transl/Corresp)



(Translation)

ENFORCEMENT ORDINANCE FOR THE LAW CONCERNING  
MEDICAL TREATMENT OF A-BOMB SURVIVORS  
(Government Ordinance No. 75, 25 April 1957)

(Scope of A-Bomb Survivors)

Article 1. The "districts prescribed in the Government Ordinance" provided under Article 2, Item 1 (Definition of A-bomb Survivor) of the Law Concerning Medical Treatment of A-bomb Survivors (hereinafter referred to as the Law), shall be those districts at the time the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities and listed in Schedule 1.

2. The period prescribed under Article 2, Item 2 of the Law shall be until 20 August 1945 in the case of Hiroshima City and until 23 August 1945 in the case of Nagasaki City.

3. "The districts that are set forth in the Government Ordinance" prescribed under Article 2, Item 2 of the Law, shall be those districts at the time of the atomic bombing and listed in Schedule 2.

(Register of Issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks)

Article 2. The prefectural governor (the mayor, in case of Hiroshima or Nagasaki City) must maintain a Register of Issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks to record therein matters concerning issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks.

(Change of Residence)

Article 3. An A-bomb survivor who has been issued an A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook must, when he has changed his residence (his address, when he has no residence. The same shall apply hereinafter) to a district in another prefecture, report such to the governor of the prefecture of his new residence within 30 days of the date of change.

2. The prefectural governor must, when he receives the report of the foregoing clause, notify such change to the governor of the prefecture of the survivor's former place of residence.

3. In applying the provision of Clause 1, Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City shall be regarded as districts outside the jurisdiction of Hiroshima Prefecture and Nagasaki Prefecture, respectively and treated as independent prefectures.

(Reissuance of A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook)

Article 4. The prefectural governor must, when application for re-issuance is made by a person who has torn, soiled or lost his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook, reissue him an A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook.

(Entrustment to the Ministry Ordinance)

Article 5. Other necessary provisions besides those set forth in the preceding three articles shall be stipulated in the Welfare Ministry Ordinance.

(Special A-bomb Survivor)

Article 6. The "A-bomb survivor prescribed in the Government Ordinance" stipulated in Article 14, Paragraph 2, Clause 1 (Payment of Medical Expense for General Sickness) of the Law, shall be a person who falls under one of the following items.

- (1) A person who was in an area within 3,000 m of the hypocenter at the time of the atomic bombing or a person who was in-utero of such a person.
- (2) A person who has received the recognition of the Welfare Minister as prescribed in Article 8, Clause 1 (Recognition for Medical Treatment Benefits) of the Law.
- (3) A person who is, as a result of the health examination conducted under the provision of Article 4 (Health Examination) of the Law, recognized as suffering a disturbance of hematopoietic function, a disturbance of liver function, or some other disturbance prescribed by the Welfare Minister (except such disturbance which is definitely not attributable to the effect of A-bomb radiation).

(Medical Treatment Allowance)

Article 7. An A-bomb survivor shall be eligible to receive the medical treatment allowance prescribed in Article 14, Paragraph 8 (Medical Treatment Allowance) of the Law when such person's income tax as calculated under the provisions of the Income Tax Law (Law No. 27, 1947) (The provisions of Article 15, Paragraph 7 (Dividend Deduction) and Paragraph 9 (Foreign Tax Deduction) of the said Law shall not apply in the calculation of income tax in this case. The same shall apply hereinafter) for the previous year (the year before last when medical treatment allowance was received as medical treatment

benefit during January to April. The same shall apply hereinafter) does not exceed 1640 yen and the amount of income tax for the previous year of the person's spouse (inclusive of one actually in status same as married although marriage has not been registered) or the amount of income of the person's responsible supporter under Article 877, Clause 1 (Responsible Supporter) of the Civil Code (Law No. 89, 1896) who is supporting the person, is when calculated under the provisions of the Income Tax Law less than the amount prescribed in the Welfare Ministry Ordinance.

Article 8. The amount of medical treatment allowance prescribed in Article 14, Paragraph 8 (Medical Treatment Allowance) of the Law shall be 2000 yen for such medical treatment as stipulated under Items 1 to 3 of Article 7, Clause 2 (Scope of Medical Treatment Benefits) of the Law (only such treatment which does not require the medical care provided under Item 4 of the same clause) when the medical treatment has been provided for 4 or more days in a month and 1000 yen when provided for less than 4 days. For such medical treatment as stipulated under Item 4 of the same clause, the amount shall be 2000 yen when the medical treatment has been provided for 14 or more days in a month and 1000 yen when provided for less than 14 days.

(Chairman)

Article 9. The A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) shall appoint a chairman by mutual vote of members.

2. The chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Council.

3. The duties of the chairman when he is absent shall be conducted by a member appointed by mutual vote from among the members.

(Meeting)

Article 10. The meeting of the Council shall be called by the chairman.

2. The Council cannot without the presence of more than half of the membership, conduct business nor pass any vote.

3. Business of the Council shall be decided by majority vote of the members present. In case of tie, the chairman shall cast the deciding vote.

(General Affairs)

Article 11. The general affairs of the Council shall be handled by the Planning Section, Public Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

(Operation)

Article 12. Other necessary provisions for the operation of the Council besides those set forth in the preceding three articles shall be decided by the Council.

(Grant)

Article 13. The grant of expenses prescribed under Article 20 (Grant) of the Law shall be provided to cover the clerical and operational expenses necessary for issuing A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks and conducting health examinations and the expenses necessary for payment of medical treatment allowances, which are conducted by the prefectural governor under the provisions of the Law.

(Transl/Corresp)



ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS FOR LAW CONCERNING  
MEDICAL TREATMENT OF A-BOMB SURVIVORS  
(Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 8, 30 April 1957)

(Application for Health Handbook)

Article 1. A person who wishes to apply for an A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook under the provision of Article 3, Clause 1 (A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook) of the Law Concerning Medical Treatment of A-bomb Survivors (Law No. 41, 1957; hereinafter referred to as the Law), must submit to the governor of the prefecture (the mayor, if he resides in Hiroshima City or Nagasaki City. The same shall apply hereinafter) in which he resides (when he has no residence, his address. The same shall apply hereinafter) an application for issuance using Form No. 1, appending thereto papers (statements to the fact when papers are lacking) by which it can be recognized that he falls under one of the items enumerated under Article 2 (Definition of A-bomb Survivor) of the Law.

2. The applicant must, when he in the case mentioned in the foregoing clause falls under Article 6, Item 1 (Special A-bomb Survivors) of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Law Concerning Medical Treatment of A-bomb Survivors (Government Ordinance No. 75, 1957; hereinafter referred to as the Ordinance), append to his application papers (statements to the fact when papers are lacking) by which it can be recognized that he falls under the said item.

(Form of Handbook)

Article 2. The A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook shall be Form No. 2 (1) for A-bomb survivors who are not special A-bomb survivors and Form No. 2 (2) for special A-bomb survivors.

(Form of Register)

Article 3. The Register of Issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks prescribed under Article 2 (Register of Issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks) of the Ordinance shall be Form 3.

(Change of Residence)

Article 4. An A-bomb survivor reporting change of residence under the provision of Article 3, Clause 1 (Change of Residence), of the Ordinance, must append his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to his report of change of residence.

2. The prefectural governor shall upon receipt of the change of residence report, record the new residence in the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook, make necessary entries in the Register of Issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks and return the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to the A-bomb survivor.

3. The prefectural governor who receives the notice prescribed in Article 3, Clause 2 of the Ordinance, shall delete from the Register of Issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks the entries pertaining to the survivor.

(Report of Change of Name, Etc.)

Article 4. Paragraph 2. An A-bomb survivor must, when he has changed his name and/or his residence within the same prefecture, submit a report to that effect to the governor of the prefecture in which he resides, appending thereto his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook.

2. The prefectural governor shall, when he has received the report of change of name and/or residence under the provision of the foregoing clause, correct the name and/or residence noted in the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook and the Register of Issued A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks and return the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to the survivor.

(Application for Reissuance of Handbook)

Article 5. An A-bomb survivor can, when he has torn, soiled or lost his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook, apply to the governor of the prefecture in which he resides for reissuance of the handbook.

2. An A-bomb survivor who has torn or soiled his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook must, when making the application prescribed in the foregoing clause, append his handbook to his application.

3. An A-bomb survivor must, when he finds his lost A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook after having been reissued a handbook, promptly return the former to the governor of the prefecture in which he resides.

(Renewal of Handbook, Etc.)

Article 5. Paragraph 2. The prefectural governor shall on a prescribed date every three years renew the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks and on a prescribed date every year examine the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks of special A-bomb survivors.

2. An A-bomb survivor must, when requested for renewal or examination, present his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to the prefectural governor.

3. The prefectural governor must, when A-bomb Survivors Health Handbooks are presented to him under the provision of the foregoing clause, renew or examine the handbooks and return them to the survivors concerned.

(Returning of Handbook)

Article 5. Paragraph 3. The responsible death reporter prescribed in the Family Registration Law (Law No. 224, 1947) must upon death of the A-bomb survivor return the A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to the governor of the prefecture in which the deceased resided.

(Frequency and Method of Health Examination)

Article 6. The health examination stipulated in Article 4 (Health Examination) of the Law shall be conducted twice a year.

2. The health examination prescribed in the preceding clause shall be performed by general examination and detailed examination, the detailed examination being conducted as indicated by the results of the general examination.

3. In the general examination, the following examinations shall be conducted.

- (1) Examination by inspection, history taking, auscultation, percussion and palpation
- (2) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate test
- (3) Blood count
- (4) Hemoglobin test
- (5) Urine test
- (6) Stool test

4. In the detailed examination, any of the following examination that are regarded as indicated shall be conducted.

- (1) Hematology tests such as test for medullary hemotopoietic picture
- (2) Visceral tests such as test for liver function
- (3) Locomotorium test such as test for articular function
- (4) Examination of optical organs such as fundus examination
- (5) Roentgenological examination such as roentgenogram of chest
- (6) Other examinations as indicated

(Presentation of Handbook)

Article 7. An A-bomb survivor must present his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook when receiving health examination.

(Preservation Period and Contents of Health Examination Record)

Article 8. The health examination record shall under the provision of Article 5 of the Law be preserved for five years.

2. The health examination record shall contain all of the items listed herein below.

(1) Name, sex, date of birth, place of residence, honseki and occupation of the examinee and A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook number.

(2) Circumstances at the time (hereinafter referred to as ATB) which place the individual under one of the items of Article 2 of the Law.

(3) Physical condition ATB and/or subsequent to bombing

(4) Examination results and findings

(5) Date of examination

3. Form No. 4 shall be used for the record prescribed in the preceding clause.

(Application for Recognition)

Article 9. A person who wishes to obtain the recognition of the Welfare Minister prescribed in Article 8, Clause 1 (Recognition for Medical Treatment Benefit) of the Law, must submit to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which he resides an application for recognition using Form No. 5 denoting therein the items herein below given, and appending to the application the opinion of his doctor using Form No. 6 and documents bearing the results of examinations and laboratory tests conducted for his injury or sickness.

(1) Name, sex, date of birth, place of residence, honseki and occupation of the A-bomb survivor and A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook number

(2) Name of injury or sickness

(3) A summary of the physical condition subsequent to exposure to the atomic bomb and, when medical treatment has been received for an injury of illness which may be considered to be attributable to the atomic bomb or when subjective symptoms have been experienced which may be considered to be attributable to the atomic bomb, a summary of such medical treatment and/or subjective symptoms.

(4) Name and address of the designated medical institution where the applicant wishes to receive treatment benefits.

2. The Welfare Minister on making the recognition prescribed under Article 8, Clause 1 of the Law, concerning the person who has submitted the application prescribed in the foregoing clause, shall issue a certificate of recognition to the applicant through the governor of the prefecture in which the applicant resides.

(Procedure for Receiving Medical Treatment Benefits)

Article 10. An A-bomb survivor who wishes to receive medical benefits must present his certificate of recognition and A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to the designated medical institution. However, this shall not apply when in case of emergency or for other unavoidable reasons that these documents cannot be presented.

(Designation of Medical Institution)

Article 11. An establisher (excluding the Government. The same shall apply in Article 14) of a hospital or clinic who wishes to receive the recognition of the Welfare Minister under the provision of

Article 9 (Designation of Medical Institution) of the Law must submit to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which his hospital or clinic is located an application bearing all of the items given herein below.

- (1) Name and location of hospital or clinic
- (2) Address and name or title of establisher
- (3) Names of the branches of medicine listed as being practiced
- (4) Names of the branches of medicine which the establisher wishes to practice.
- (5) Names and brief personal histories of doctors who will primarily be in charge of the medical treatment stated under the foregoing item
- (6) Outline of the available facilities necessary for providing the medical treatment stated under Item 4
- (7) In case of a clinic, availability of facilities to accommodate patients, and if available, the capacity

2. An establisher (excluding the Government) of a pharmacy who wishes to receive the recognition of the Welfare Minister under the provision of Article 9 of the Law must submit to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which his pharmacy is located an application bearing all of the items given herein below.

- (1) Name and location of pharmacy
- (2) Address and name or title of establisher
- (3) Names and brief personal history of pharmacist(s)
- (4) Outline of available equipment and facilities necessary for filling out prescriptions

(Notification)

Article 12. The Welfare Minister on having designated a medical institution under the provision of Article 9 (Designation of Medical Institutions) of the Law shall issue a notification of the name and location of the designated medical institution, the name of the branch of medicine to be practiced if the designated medical institution is a hospital or clinic, and the date of designation.

(Posting of Sign)

Article 13. A designated medical institution must indicate that it is a designated medical institution by a sign posted at a prominent place in the hospital, clinic or pharmacy.

(Change in Branch of Medicine Practiced)

Article 14. An establisher of a hospital or clinic that has been designated under the provision of Article 9 (Designation of Medical Institution) of the Law must, when he wishes to change the branch of medicine practiced by the hospital or clinic for the medical treatment A-bomb survivors, obtained the approval of the Welfare Minister, submitting to the Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which the institution is located an application bearing all of the items prescribed in Article 11, Clause 1 (Designation of Medical Institution).

2. The Welfare Minister shall on having granted the approval prescribed in the foregoing clause issue a notification to that effect.

(Reporting)

Article 15. An establisher of a designated medical institution (excluding the Government. The same shall apply hereinafter) must, when his medical institution becomes applicable under any one of the items given herein below, promptly report the matter and the date thereof to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which the institution is located.

(1) When there is any change in the items (excluding Item 4) enumerated under Article 11, Clause 1 (Designation of Medical Institution) in the case of a hospital or clinic, or in the items enumerated under Clause 2 of the same article, if a pharmacy.

(2) When the operation of the medical institution is, wholly or in part, suspended or resumed.

(3) When subject to such action as prescribed under Article 24 (Orders for Restriction or Prohibition of Use, or Repair or Remodel), Article 28 (Order to Change Administrator) or Article 29 (Order to Cancel Permission for Establishment and Closure) of Medical Treatment Law (Law No. 205, 1948); or under Article 72 (Order for Improvement, Etc.) or Article 75, Clause 1 (Cancellation of Permission, Etc.) of Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 145, 1960).

2. The Welfare Minister shall on receiving a report notifying change of name or location of a designated medical institution under the provision of the foregoing clause, issue a notification to that effect.

(Notice of Declination of Designation, Etc.)

Article 16. An establisher of a designated medical institution who wishes to decline the designation under the provision of Article 9, Clause 2 (Declination of Designation) of the Law, must give notice to that effect to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which his institution is located.

2. The Welfare Minister shall when having received notice of declination of designation under the provision of the foregoing clause, issue a notification to that effect, stating the date of expiration of notice period.

(Notification of Cancellation)

Article 17. The Welfare Minister shall, when he has cancelled the designation of a designated medical institution under the provision of Article 9, Clause 3 (Cancellation of Designation) of the Law, issue a notification to that effect.

(Request for Examination and Treatment Remuneration)

Article 18. A designated medical institution shall, when it wishes to request remuneration for examination and treatment performed, submit a request for examination and treatment remuneration for the medical treatment provided during a given month to the Social Insurance Examination and Treatment Remuneration Disbursement Fund Office of the prefecture in which the designated medical institution is located by the 5th of the following month, appending thereto a detailed statement of the examination and treatment remuneration requested.

2. The forms to be used for the examination and treatment remuneration request and detailed statement thereof prescribed in the foregoing clause shall be according to the following classification.

Examination and treatment remuneration request of  
a hospital or clinic ... Form No. 7 (1)

Examination and treatment remuneration claim of a  
pharmacy .....Form No. 7 (2)



Detailed statement of the examination and treatment remuneration requested in case the amount of necessary examination and treatment expenses is calculated according to Schedule 1, Procedure for Calculation of Amount of Necessary Examination and Treatment Expense (Welfare Ministry Notification No. 177, June 1958; hereinafter referred to as the Notification), under the Health Insurance Law.....Form No. 8 (1)

Detailed statement concerning examination and treatment remuneration request in case the amount of necessary examination and treatment expenses is calculated according to Schedule 4 of the Notification.....Form No. 8 (2)

Detailed statement concerning examination and treatment remuneration request of a pharmacy.....Form No. 8 (3)

(Application for Payment of Medical Treatment Expenses)

Article 19. An A-bomb survivor who wishes to receive payment of medical treatment prescribed under Article 14 (Payment of Medical Treatment Expenses) of the Law must after receiving medical treatment promptly submit to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which he resides an application for payment using Form No. 9.

2. To the application prescribed in the foregoing clause must be appended papers testifying to the amount of expense required for the medical treatment and papers denoting the particulars of the medical treatment.

3. The A-bomb survivor of Clause 1 must, if he has not the recognition of the Welfare Minister prescribed under Article 8, Clause 1 (Recognition of Injury or Sickness) of the Law, append, in addition to the papers prescribed in the foregoing clause, papers by which it can be recognized that the injury or sickness is attributable to the injurious effects of the atomic bomb.

(Procedure to Receive Medical Treatment from A-bomb Survivors General Sickness Treatment Institution)

Article 20. A special A-bomb survivor who wishes to receive medical care from an A-bomb survivors general sickness treatment institution must present his A-bomb Survivors Health Handbook to the general sickness treatment institution concerned. However, this shall not apply when in case of emergency or other unavoidable reason presentation is not possible.

(Designation of A-bomb Survivors  
General Sickness Treatment Institution)

Article 21. An establisher of a hospital, clinic or pharmacy who wishes to receive designation by the prefectural governor under Article 14, Paragraph 3 (A-bomb Survivors General Sickness Treatment Institution), of the Law, must submit to the governor of the prefecture in which his institution is located an application therefor denoting the name and location of his hospital, clinic or pharmacy.

(Applicable Provisions)

Article 22. The provisions of Article 12 (Notification), Article 13 (Posting of Sign), and Articles 15-17 (Reporting; Notice of Declination of Designation; Notification of Cancellation) shall apply to A-bomb survivors general sickness treatment institutions. In this case, the words and phrases of the provisions given in the left column of the following table that read as indicated in the middle column, shall be amended to read as indicated in the right column, respectively.

Article 12	Welfare Ministry	Prefectural governor
	Article 9 of the Law	Article 14, Paragraph 3 of the Law
	the name of the branch of medicine to be practiced if the designated medical institution is a hospital or clinic, and the date of designation.	the date of designation.
Article 15	promptly.....to the	promptly.....to the
Clause 1	Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which the institution is located.	prefectural governor.
	items (excluding Item 4) enumerated under Article 11, Clause 1, if a hospital or clinic, or in the items enumerated under Clause 2 of the same article, if a pharmacy.	name or location of the medical institution, or the address or name or title of the establisher.

Article 15	Welfare Minister	prefectural governor
Clause 2		
Article 16	Article 9, Clause 2 of	Article 14, Paragraph 3,
Clause 1	Clause 1	Clause 2 of the Law
"	to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which his institution is located	to the prefectural governor
Article 16	Welfare Minister	prefectural governor
Clause 2		
	Welfare Minister	prefectural governor
	Article 9, Clause 3 of	Article 14, Paragraph 3,
	the Law	Clause 3 of the Law

(Request for Payment of Expenses Equivalent to  
Medical Treatment Expenses for General Sickness)

Article 23. An A-bomb survivors general sickness treatment institution shall, when it wishes to request payment of expenses equivalent to medical treatment expenses for general sicknesses under the provision of Article 14, Paragraph 3, Clause 3, submit a request for payment of the expenses of medical treatment provided for general sickness is a given month to the Social Insurance Examination and Treatment Remuneration Disbursement Fund Office of the prefecture in which the general sickness treatment institution is located by the 5th of the following month, appending thereto a detailed statement of the general sickness treatment expenses requested.

2. The forms to be used for the request for general sickness treatment expenses and the detailed statement of the general sickness treatment expenses requested prescribed in the foregoing clause shall be according to the following classification.

Request for general sickness treatment expenses of  
a hospital or clinic .....Form No. 10 (1)

Request for general sickness treatment expenses of  
a pharmacy .....Form No. 10 (2)

Detailed statement of the general sickness treatment  
expenses requested in case the amount of necessary  
expenses is calculated according to Schedule 1 of the  
Notification .....Form No. 11 (1)

Detailed statement of the general sickness treatment expenses requested in case the amount of necessary expenses is calculated according to Schedule 2 of the Notification .....Form No. 11 (3)

Detailed statement of the general sickness treatment expenses requested of a pharmacy ..Form No. 11 (4)

(Application for Payment of Medical Treatment Expenses for General Sickness)

Article 24. A special A-bomb survivor who wishes to receive payment of general sickness medical treatment expenses prescribed in Article 14, Paragraph 2, Clause 1, (Payment of Medical Expenses for General Sickness) of the Law, must after receiving medical care promptly submit to the Welfare Minister through the governor of the prefecture in which he resides an application for payment of general sickness medical expenses using Form No. 12.

2. To the application prescribed in the foregoing clause must be appended papers testifying to the amount of expenses required for the medical treatment and papers denoting the particulars of the medical treatment.

(Payment of Medical Treatment Allowance)

Article 25. "The amount prescribed in the Welfare Ministry Ordinance," as stipulated under Article 7 (Medical Treatment Allowance) of the Ordinance, shall be ¥5,660.

(Application for Payment of Medical Treatment Allowance)

Article 26. An A-bomb survivor who wishes to receive payment of medical treatment allowance must submit to the governor of the prefecture in which he resides by the 10th of the month following the month in which he has received such medical treatment as prescribed under Article 7, Clause 2, Items 1 to 4 (Scope of Medical Benefits) of the Law, an application for payment of medical treatment allowance using Form No. 13, appending thereto a certificate that such medical treatment using Form No. 14 and papers certifying that he falls under the provision of Article 7 (Medical Treatment Allowance) of the Ordinance. However, the applicant need not append the prescribed papers in case he has already during the month he received the medical care submitted to the prefectural governor papers certifying that he falls under the provision of Article 7 of the Ordinance.

(Transl/Corresp)

## **ALLOWANCE PAID UNDER A-BOMB SURVIVORS' SPECIAL RELIEF LAW**

### **Special Medical Allowance**

- (1) Persons to whom the allowance is payable

A-bomb survivors whose state of suffering from treatment-requiring injuries and diseases (1. leukemia 2. leukopenia 3. aplastic anemia 4. liver function disorders 5. thyroid cancer 6. skin cancer 7. lung cancer 8. A-bomb cataract 9. thermal burn 10. injuries caused by A-bomb blast, etc.) due to the hazardous effect of the atomic bomb has been recognized by the minister of health and welfare and continue to be suffering from such recognized injuries and diseases

- (2) Amount of allowance

¥129,700 monthly from April 1995 and ¥135,000 monthly from October 1995

### **Special Allowance**

- (1) Persons to whom the allowance is payable

A-bomb survivors whose state of suffering from treatment-requiring injuries and diseases (1. leukemia 2. leukopenia 3. aplastic anemia 4. liver function disorders 5. thyroid cancer 6. skin cancer 7. lung cancer 8. A-bomb cataract 9. thermal burn 10. injuries caused by A-bomb blast, etc.) due to the hazardous effect of the atomic bomb has been recognized by the minister of health and welfare and who have recovered from such recognized injuries and diseases

- (2) Amount of allowance

¥47,800 monthly from April 1995 and ¥50,000 monthly from October 1995

### **A-bomb Microcephaly Allowance**

- (1) Persons to whom the allowance is payable

Patients suffering from microcephaly caused by A-bomb radiation

- (2) Amount of allowance

¥44,660 monthly from April 1995 and ¥46,600 monthly from October 1995

## **Health Management Allowance**

(1) **Persons to whom the allowance is payable**

Of the A-bomb survivors, those who are suffering from diseases which accompany the following disorders (diseases which are clear that they are not due to A-bomb effects are excluded):

- 1) Hematopoietic disorders (e.g., aplastic anemia, iron deficiency anemia)
- 2) Liver function disorders (e.g., cirrhosis)
- 3) Cell-proliferation function disorders (e.g., malignant neoplasm, myelogenous leukemia)
- 4) Endocrine function disorders (e.g., diabetes mellitus, thyroid disease)
- 5) Cerebrovascular disorders (e.g., cerebral hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, cerebral embolism)
- 6) Circulatory disorders (e.g., hypertensive heart disease, chronic ischemic heart disease)
- 7) Kidney function disorders (e.g., nephrotic syndrome, chronic nephritis)
- 8) Visual function disorders due to lenticular opacities (cataract)
- 9) Respiratory function disorders (e.g., pulmonary emphysema, chronic interstitial pneumonia)
- 10) Motor function disorders (e.g., osteoarthritis deformans, spondylitis deformans, osteoporosis)
- 11) Digestive function disorders due to ulcer (e.g., gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer)

However, this allowance is not payable to those who receive special medical allowance, special allowance, or A-bomb microcephaly allowance.

(2) **Amount of allowance**

¥33,300 monthly, but the allowance is not payable if the amount of income tax for the previous year for the recipient, his/her spouse, or his/her dependents exceeds ¥3,565,600.

## **Health Allowance**

(1) **Persons to whom health allowance is payable**

A-bomb survivors who were directly exposed to the atomic bomb within 2 km from the hypocenter and those who were in the uterus of the exposed at the time of the bombing.

However, this allowance is not payable to those who receive special medical allowance, special allowance, A-bomb microcephaly allowance, or health management allowance.

(2) **Amount of allowance**

¥16,700 yen monthly, but ¥33,000 for (1) those who are physically disabled due to the hazardous effect of the atomic bomb and (2) those who are 70 years of age or more, do not have spouse, children, or grandchildren and live alone.

## Health Care Allowance

- (1) Persons to whom health care allowance is payable

A-bomb survivors who are suffering from mental or physical damages due to the hazardous effect of the atomic bomb, the degree of which corresponds to Grade 1, 2, or 3 specified in the physically handicapped person's handbook and employed a person for his/her care.

- (2) Amount of allowance

The monthly amounts of allowance payable are as follows:

(1) When a person is employed to take care of the survivor, the amount of expenditure incurred for employing that person is paid (when the amount exceeds ¥68,700, the latter will be paid. As for those heavily handicapped, when the amount exceeds ¥103,050, the latter will be paid.). (2) ¥21,300 is paid when a heavily handicapped person is taken care of by a person for whose services no expenditure is incurred.

(RERF Translation Office - 8 Feb 96)  
mett-2

### **Special Funeral Support System**

Persons to whom the support is payable are those who satisfy the requirements as follows:

- (1) Holders of A-bomb survivor's health handbook
- (2) Members of the bereaved family of an A-bomb victim who died before 31 March 1969 or who died between 1 April 1969 and 30 September 1974 and did not have an A-bomb survivor's health handbook. The bereaved family includes the spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, siblings of the dead (the spouse includes a person who had a de facto marital relationship with the dead, although marriage was not officially reported).

■ Period for application: From 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1997

■ 100,000 yen for all eligible persons (registered national bond to be redeemed in two years)

(RERF Translation Office - 8 Feb 96)  
mett-3